89. मै० बल्लापाड़ी टेक्स० प्रा० लि०, सेलम
90. मै० श्रीमंगलम बिगाई काटन मिल्स प्रा० लि०, सेलम
91. मै० अन्नामलया टेक्स प्रा० लि०, डंडीगुल
92. मै० श्री काटन मिल्स लि०, लिंडीगुल
93. मै० श्री जयंती स्पिनर्स टटीकोरिन,
94. मै० दि रानाथपुरा डिसट्रक कोआप० स्पि० मिल्स, लि०
95. मै० दि तिरूचंदूर कोआप० स्पि० मिल्स लि०, नजरेट
96. मै० नेलाई काटन मिल्स लि०, तिरूनेलली
97. मै० श्री संकुचक्र मिल्स प्रा० लि०, धरमापुरी
98. मै० श्री नदीमबाई टेक्सटाइल मि० लि०, उदूकोटाइ
99. मै० आरको टेक्स० मिल्स लि०, सीआरपी जिला
100. मै० अरासन टेक्स० मिल्स प्रा० लि०, टटीकोरिन
101. मै० श्रीकामाक्षी मिल्स, टूटीकोरिन
102. मै० श्री दुर्गा यार्न मिल्स प्रा० लि०, राजपलायन
103. मै० के०वी० स्पि० मिल्स प्रा० लि०, राजपलायम
104. मै० गुडविल टेक्स० मि० प्रा० लि०, डिंडिगुल
105. मै० सन्गोगरजा, स्पि० मिल्स, प्रा० लि० पेरियार डिस्ट्रक
106. मै० जगदीश्वरम टेक्स० प्रा० लि०, उदमलपेटु
107. मै० श्री पुरूगन स्पि०, कोयम्बटूर
108. मै० लक्ष्मी दुर्गा स्पि० प्रा० लि०, कोयम्बटूर
109. मै० गुरूगन स्पिनर्स, उदुमलपेट
110. मै० श्री मिनाम्बीगई, मिल्स, उदमलपेट
111. मै० नचीमर स्पि० मिल्स, पोलाची
112. मै० रघुराम स्पिनर्स उदमुलपेट,
113. मै० आर एम स्पि० मिल्स, पोलाची
114. मै० रवीन्द्र मिल्स लि०, कोयम्बटूर
115. मै० श्रीकल्पदेवी नईगर टेक्स०, पोलाची
116. मै० श्री वीर राजेन्द्र टेक्स० प्रा० लि०, तिरूपुर

(ण) केरल

1. मै० केरला स्पिनर्स लि०, अल्लपी
2. मै० त्रिचुर काटन मिल्स लि०, त्रिचुर
3. मै० त्रिचुर कोआप० स्पि० मिल्स लि०, त्रिचुर

(त) कर्नाटक

1. मै० डनफोर्ट फैब्रिक्स नंजनगढ़
2. मै० पसारी स्पि० मिल्स, बंगलौर
3. मै० मारी स्पिनर्स, प्रा० लि०, मैसूर
4. मै० जयलक्ष्मी टेक्सटाइलस, चित्रदुर्गा

Voluntary income tax disclosure scheme

205. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the response of the people to the Voluntary Income Tax Disclosure Scheme after its inception

(b) whether it is a fact that the response to this scheme is not very encouraging; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to make the scheme successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) No Voluntary Disclosure Scheme for Income tax payers is in operation. However, Government had promulgated Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Scheme in 1975 and Amnesty Scheme in 1985 for Income-tax payers.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Re-introduction of Rs. 1000 Currency Note

206. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government are considering to re-introduce Rs. 1000 currency note;

(b) if so, when such a decision is likely to be taken;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government are considering to do away with coins of 5p, 10p, 25p, 50 paise etc., and;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL): (a) and (b) Government is still considering a proposal for re-introduction of Rs. 1000 currency note.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Fall in the external value of rupee

207. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the lowest value the rupee touched in relation to the dollar in the international currency market during October, 1995;

(b) the reasons underlying Government's decision not to defend the value of the rupee during the initial phase of the recent fall in the external value of the rupee; and

(c) the factors which persuaded Government to reverse its decision and ask the Reserve Bank of India to intervene in the market and shore up the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. DEBI-PROSAD PAL): (a) The, rupee-dollar exchange rate (the FEDAI indicative rate) touched an all time low of Rs. 35-650 per U.S. dollar on October 26, 1995.

(b) and (c) In September 1995 and in the first two weeks of October 1995 when the exchange rate of the rupee depreciated intervention was not undertaken as the depreciation was considered as a correction for the inflation rate differentials between India and the major countries. When the Exchange rate depreciated beyond the correction required for inflation rate differentials, the Reserve Bank intervened in the market from the middle of October, 1995. As a result of the intervention, the rates stabilised at levels that are in the line with the fundamentals. The rupee has now stabilised and the FEDAI indicative rates have remained below Rs. 35 per U.S. dollar since November 1, 1995.

Agreement between India and Russia

208. SHRI S. AUSTIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of agreement signed between India and Russia for disposal of outstanding loans;

(b) the total amount of loan of Russia in rupee as on July 31, 1995 and the convertible amount as per the agreement regarding rupee-rouble exchange rate;

(c) the time by which this agreement is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Government propose to take more loan from Russia; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. DEBI-PROSAD PAL): (a) The state credits given to India by the former Soviet Union are being repaid as per the agreement arrived at between India, and the Russian Federation in January, 1993. Under the agreement, the rouble denominated debt, as on 1.4.92, was converted into rupees using the exchange rate on 1.1.90 as per the Inter-Governmental Protocol of 1978 (Rouble 1=Rs. 19.9169). This is repayable as per the schedule and terms of the relevant credit agreements. The principal debt as on 1.4.92 was also converted into rupees using the exchange rate on 1.4.92 as determined by the Protocol of 1978 (Rouble 1=Rs. 31.7514) and the difference beween the rupee value of the rouble debt converted at the two rates was rescheduled for repayment in annual instalments over 45 years. The rescheduled portion carries no interest. Repayments of the rupee debt are made into a Central Account of the Russsian Bank for Foreign Economic Relations (BFER) with the RBI, and balances used exclusively for exports of goods and services from India to Russia.